LOW PRICES.



Laties' Vici Kid and Patent Leather Lag and Button. French heels, \$3.50 and \$4.00 values, all sizes; Ladies' Box and Velour Calf Welts, Lacs and Button, high military heel, regular \$2.50 values all sizes; Ladies' Patent Colt Lace and Button, high military heels, all sizes, \$2.45

Ladies' Strap Slippers, in Kid and Patent feather, high and medium heels, all cires, 250 and 250 values \$1.40

Next grade, \$1.50 and \$2.00 values-90c



thopedic Foot-form Lasts, the best terior the uprisings in the cities will be School Shoes made.

Boys' School Shoes, 214 to 54 \$1.75 Misses' School Shoes, 114 to 2..... \$1.50 Child's School Shoes, 84 to 11..... \$1.55

Several lines of Misses' and Children's odidated as one line-regular winterweight goods-we are closing 90c

d lines of Men's Shoes, winter ht in Patent Colt. Velour and Box Ved Kid, calf lined—these are and \$6.00 values—\$3.45

Do you wear a size 5, 9₂, 6, 65 or 77 If so we can sell you 55 w and 5 1.00 Many other lines in the different departments that we are closing out in same proportion. See goods and prices displayed in our Show Windows.

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We have the most efficient, best and only reliable rem-edy for Delayed Periods. It relieves the most obstinate complications from any cause in 68 hours, or 2 to 6 days, without pain, danger

MONKEYS TAKE A LIKING TO PROFESSOR'S COUGH CURE.

PUBLIC AND THE NEW YORK HERALD. Paris, Jan. 28.-(Copyright, 1996.)-As epidemic of colds among the monkeys at the Pasteur Institute for Professor Metchinkoff's experiments has a remarkable

Virginie, the female chimpanzes, having a had cough, was given a glass of negus.

She took a liking to this remedy and coughed purposely to obtain it.

All her companions followed her example, and now, when Professor Motching is deafening.

"RUSSIA'S RELIGION STANDS IN WAY OF A SUCCESSFUL REVOLUTION"

Doctor Steiner Says Ignorant Masses in Interior of Empire Believe Czar Reigns by Authority of God.

NICHOLAS HEAD OF CHURCH.

If He Desired to Abdicate Procurator of Holy Synod Would Convince Him He Had No Right to Give Away a Divine Commission.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Soux City, Ia., Jan. 28 .- "This is not the Russian revolution; it is but the precursor of the real revolt, which will not reach its height for twenty or, perhaps, forty years." So declares Doctor E. A. Steine of Iowa College, who was chosen by Tolstor's family as the biographer of that great Russian and who has made a more complete study of sociological conditions in Russia than any other American. And

he gave many reasons for his declaration that this can be but the beginning of Russia's revolution. "Two large reasons are there for what say." declared Doctor Steiner further, the message cannot reach the interior for

yield without sacrificing his religion.

concerted action, and the Czar cannot

With only six cities in all Russia which may be considered industrial centers, and schools for revolutionists, it will be a long time before the movement is under headway. Of the 135,000,000 people in Russia over 75,600,600 cannot read or write. They have no communication with the national life at the capital. We know more about what is happening in Russia than people within a few hundred miles of St. Peters-burg. It is at industrial centers only that the people are learning the lessons of social democracy The message must be carried later into the interior. Without the co-operation of the masses in the inquelled, almost beyond doubt, by the wellorganized soldiery.

REVOLT AT INTERVALS. "Revolt will break out at intervals, and will be followed by periods of calm. It will be the greatest revolution in the history of the world, because great bodies move slowly, and it will be dragged out over two-scores of years. This is sim-

over two-scores of years. This is simply the inexperienced beginning, a disorganized protest against monarchy.

"Then, again, there is a feeling among the peeple in the interior which we cannot understand. The Czar is not looked upon by thore ignorant peasants as simply a ruler, a man like themselves, who has usurped their powers. The idea of fatherhood is linked closely with that of sovereignty, and it will take a generation or two to shake it off. Deep in their nature is the old tribal instinct to look to their leader, the head of their family or tribe, with respect, and to bow with obedience to him. This exists in the hearts of the peasants of Russia to-day, and to stir them to revolution is no easy matter. The fact that forty different languages are spoken within the Empire makes it easier for the Czar to prevent an organized uprising.

"The Russian people will not get the

PROCUPATOR'S INFLUENCE

"The absolute hopelessness of asking the Caar to relinquish any of his authority cannot be understood by the Russian people. Ministers and priests alike have educated the Crar in the belief that his power was divinely conferred and he has no right to give it away. While Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky was arguing that the Crar is an autocrat and can give the people the powers they ask if he chooses, the Procurator of the Holy Synod, M. Pobiedonosteff, boldly informs the Crar that he cannot give away the authority vested in him by God. I have no doubt the Crar telieves this and considers that he would be violating his divine commission to give away a whit of his power.

"The chief burden of the Russian people, their taxes, is considered by the bureaucrats as necessary to the support of the Empire. Russia is but a great Tammany Hall. Every officer collects his fees there, and sees to it that they are paid if there is any objection. These must be paid in addition to the regular taxes to the Government. A man who works for \$125 per year, pays \$48 taxes. Besides this, he pays a special tax on nearly everything he buys to eat. The tax on a pound of tea is 50 cents. This must be paid as part of the price of the commodity, regardless of the grade.

"After the revolution will come another cannot be understood by the Russian peo-

price of the common, grade.

"After the revolution will come another struggle. To settle the Russian peasantry in the throne of political power and arrange a government not administered by Cossacks, to bring from the ensuing chaes a political system which will insure the peasants their rights, will be another task

Played Crusco on Wager. REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Watertown, N. Y., Jan. 38 .- After living a Robinson Crusoe existence for more than twelve years on Pancake Rock, one of the Thomand Islands in the St. Law-rence River, Samuel R. Dean of Ceve-land has left his desert Island to go out into the world again.

Mr. Dean took up his residence there as
the result of an election bet made in 1892.

The terms of the wager were that if he lost he was to live on the most desolate spot he could find on the Thousand Islands until a Republican President had been elected three times in succession.



DOCTOR E. A. STEINER, college professor, who has be sen by Toistol's family as the gre seian author's biographer.

DIE FOR REFORM SILK RAISING

Doctor L. A. Hourwich of Washington, for Thirty Years a Resident of Russia, Tells Why People May Gain

Concessions.

REPUBLIC SPECTAL Washington, Jan. 28.-Doctor L. A. Hourwich. Ph. D., native and for thirty years a subject of the Czar, now an eminent cit izen of Washington and an authority on matters Russian, has given out for publication an interesting analysis of the pres ent situation in the Russian Empire. Concerning the personnel of the strikers, he says:

"The ranks of the St. Petersburg strikers are made up, in about even numbers, of city residents and natives of rural districts; the former include most of the skilled mechanics, the latter are mostly common laborers. Many of these laborers go home every summer to help on their farms; they represent the poorest section of the factory population. "The peasant farms are as a rule too

is the old tribal instinct to look to their leader, the head of their family or tribe, with respect, and to low with obedience to him. This exists in the hearts of the peasants of Russia to-day, and to stir them to revolution is no easy matter. The fact that forty different languages are spoken within the Empire makes it easier for the Czar to prevent an organized uprising.

The Russian people will not get the concessions they ask from the Czar by mere petitions. The Emperor will feed them platitudes. The Russian bureaucocats are diplomats, and recognized as such throughout Europe. If you were to ask the Czar where his left ear is, he would put his right arm over his head to show you.

The peasant farms are as a rule too small to support the farmer with his familiation of the country exceed the rental value of the country exceed the rental value of the country exceed the rental value of the country exceed the ren WAR ON THE PEOPLE.

"But now that the Czar has himself de clared war on the people." says Doctor Hourwich, "he has made monarchy the issue. The public outside of Russia scarcely realize how far the disaffection has spread in the nation. The demands of the Zemstvo conference were indorsed at a series of political banquets held in St. Petersburg, Kley, Odessa, Kharkov, Saratov, Taganrog and other cities; these banquets were attended by lawyers the indexes university professions. other cities; these banquets were attended by lawyers, physicians, university profes-sors, journalists, marshals of the nobility, city Mayors and other leading citizens. "A portentous incident occurred last month in St. Petersburg at the annual meeting of the Society of Engineers, which numbered among its attendance presidents and directors of industrial cor-porations and other men prominently identified with the business interests of the country. After indorsing the demands of the Zemstvos, the society expressed, by of the Zemstvos, the society expressed, by a rising vote, its sympathy with Sassoneff and Sikorsky, the two men sentenced to penal servitude for the assassination of

and Sikorsky, the two men sentenced to penal servitude for the assassination of Von Piehve.

Is likely to be the outcome of the present crisis will be difficult to fore-tell. The Government may have forfeited the confidence of the nation, yet it has ample inflittery force to overswe the people. "The ownership of firearms without a special permit is prohibited in the cities; the sale of firearms to persons who fall to produce a permit is enjoined under heavy penalties. The great bulk of the Russian people are unarmed and unable to offer serious resistance to autocracy backed by the soldiery."

"Can the troops be relied upon to obey orders to shoot?"

"The seeds of revolutionary agitation have here and there taken root in the ermy. On the whole, however, the Russian soldier has so far proved an ideal machine gun."

ODDS FAVOR GOVERNMENT.

ODDS FAVOR GOVERNMENT. "In an open fight all odds are in favor of the Government. But assuming that all open resistance has been put down regardless of the sacrifice of human lives,

"The events of last Sunday have demenstrated the readiness of men and wom-en of all classes, university students as well as common laborers, to die for their principles. People who are prepared to principles. People who are prepared to die are dangerous enemies.

Heretofore the Liberals have depre-cated violence, hoping to obtain conces-sions from the Government by peaceful petitions. On the other hand, the Social-Democrats have strongly opposed the ter-rorist policy of the Revolutionary Social-ists horing to overthrow the superration

"The New York Limited," Vandalia-Penn-sylvania. A more complete hotel on wheels cannot be found in this or any other coun-try. Call on Herpel at Seventh and Olive.

New Illinois Corporations.

Springffield. Ill., Jan. 3.-Certificates of incorporation were issued to-day by Secincorporation were issued to-day by Sec-retary of State Rose, as follows: Hub Furniture Company of East St. Louis; capital stock, 20,000; mercantile business, Incorporators—L. H. Levy, James Solomon and Charles F. Levy, Okawville Coal Company, Okawville; capital stock, 20,000; mining, Incor-porators—William G. Frank, John J. Frank and F. M. Vernon,



"The cut is the thing,"

said Bean Brummel to his grandnephow; "first in the garment, and if in the price too, so much the better."

The right cut is an established fact in Browning, King & Co. clothing. At this time there is an advantageous cut in prices. Suits that were \$18.00 to \$20.00 now marked at

\$15.00

Big cut in the prices of all heavy-weight Overcoats for Men, Boys and Children.

SEE WINDOWS.

Browning, King & Co.

Broadway and Pine.

Raw Product Successfully Grown at Tarrytown by Joseph Oussami - Changeable Northern Climate Not a Serious Obstacle.

New York, Jan. 28.-Is America to be come a great, if not the greatest, slik-profucing country?

Judging from recent successes in Georg gia and still greater ones in New York

Judging from recent successes in Georgia and still greater ones in New York State within twenty-five miles of New York City, the prospects are very encouraging. That silk can be grown in New York State successfully has been demonstrated by Mr. Joseph Oussani of New York City at his country home at Pocantico Hills, near Tarrytown. Mr. Oussani this year produced about 150 pounds of raw silk, and as it takes 300 cocoons to make a pound of silk, an idea can be obtained of what he has achieved.

If not the first, Mr. Oussani is one of the early ones to produce silk on a large scale. He says he has never heard of anyone else attempting to produce silk in New York State, and the records at Washington bear him out. While Mr. Oussani has been thinking of the possibilities of silk industry in this country for ten years, it was a chance shot that assured him that silk could be produced. His land adjoins the large estate of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, and while strolling through this estate a few years ago he came across several mulberry trees. He was interested. eral mulberry trees. He was interested, and on examination found that the trees were about 60 years old and yery hardy. He at once imported several hundred nulberry trees and planted them on his

place. This year he thought they were fruitful enough to begin operations, so he imported quantities of silkworm eggs. ater he built a house for the worms to work in. His experience has been most interesting. Heat is the greatest enemy of the silk industry. Therefore, operations should begin early, say April. Mr. Oussani tept his worms in an ice box until he was ready for them to hatch. Then he heated it to 45 degrees. As the different stages

story is very interesting. BY JOSEPH OUSSANL

On my arrival in this country, in 1890, 1 was forcibly struck by the immenamount of silk importation in America but still more by the conspicuous lack of the silk-raising industry and by the astonishing indifference of both people and Government in overlooking and neglecting the immense financial advantage which would result from establishing at home ar

Heretofore the Liberals have deprecated violence, hoping to obtain concessions from the Government by peaceful petitions. On the other hand, the Secial-Democratis have strongly opposed the terrorist policy of the Revolutionary Socialists, hoping to overthrow the autocratic Government by an open revolt of the working class.

"If the success of the Government in supporting both peaceable agitation and armed rebellion should defeat the plans of the Liberals and of the Social-Democrata, the Revolutionary Socialists will gain the support of all those who will not be reconciled to the iron rule of autocracy. "This means a fight to the bitter end between the Revolutionary Socialists and the officers of the Government, with executions and assassinations as the regular order of business."

Doctor Hourwich was graduated from the University of Russia and practiced law several years before coming to the United States. He made a special study of the condition of the peacsantry of his country, and contributed articles on the subject to several Russian newspapers and magazines.

He entered Columbia College at New York soon after reaching this country, and was graduated with the degree of Ph. D., his thesis being "The Economics of the Russian Village."

Doctor Hourwich has written numerous articles on Russia for American magazines and scientific reviews.

It must be seen to be appreciated—"The New York Limited." Vandalia-Pennsylvania. A more complete hotel on wheels caunot be found in this cor any other county and within the immediate contact of the grant of the found in this cor any other county and within the immediate contact of the grant of the found in this cor any other county and within the immediate contact of the grant of the found in this cor any other county and within the immediate contact of the grant of the found in this cor any other county.

It must be seen to be appreciated—"The New York Limited." Vandalia-Pennsylvania. A more complete hotel on wheels caunot be found in this cor any other county.

SECRET OF SUCCESS Practice and experience are, of cours

four months ago, confident as I was in the four months ago, confident as I was in the final success of the enterprise, I debermined, without any further delay, to inaugurate what I may call my first trial in the effit-raising industry in America, and to-day I consider myself quite fortunate in being, if not the first pioneer, certainly one of the earliest pioneers in this propaganda of sift culture in America. In order to make my experiment more successful, ecientific and methodical, I imported a quantity of sift-worm eggs from the calebrated Pasteur Institute of Franca, which are, of course, the best obtainable in the market, as well as some

I received from the United States Department of Agriculture in Washington, through the kindness of their entomologist, Doctor L. O. Howard; finally, a third supply from Syria, so that, by basing my early experiment on three distinct varieties of silk-worm eggs, I would be logically in a better position to judge of their relative merit and to make, so to say, a comparative study of the matter. To-day I am able to announce to the public that my experiment from an experimental point of view, and considering the tardiness of this year's season, as well as the extreme heat which overcame New York and its surroundings in the months of June and July, has proved a complete success. The Pasteur silk-worm eggs have given excellent resulta, and so did the Syrian seed, and, after being carefully examined by the entomological experts of the United States Department of Agriculture (according to their letters of June 29 and August 9, 1904, respectively) they have been pronounced to be of the finest quality. The Washington seed, I am sorry to say, has not given good results, and the only reason I can advance is on account of the inferior quality of the seed.

SOME SPECIAL MACHINERY. SOME SPECIAL MACHINERY.

In order to thoroughly complete my ex-periment, which would include the spinning of the cocoon and the unwinding of

a tariff on same.

Raw allk comes into this country free, yet raw silk is in itself a partly manufactured article, having been recled from the cocon. On silk already woven into material the duty is 54 per cent. But we must remember that when silk-raising becomes firmly established in this country, the Government, in order to aid the furmers and protect the industry, will be asked for a duty on imported raw silk say, about 25 per cent, and thus while raw silk to-day costs about \$5 a pound, not counting insurance, brokerage and transportation, it will make the price \$5.55, and yery naturally the American farmer will very naturally the American farmer will be benefited by it and be able to get that

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS. ultimate and complete success of the silk it to 45 degrees. As the different stages of the worm advanced he increased the heat to get the best results. The working season of the worm isn't over six weeks. Silkworms will live in a climate up to 75 degrees, but above that they will de. That is the reason why it is so important to begin operations early in the spring.

Mr. Rockefeller was of great assistance to Mr. Oussani, for he supplied him with great quantities of mulberry leaves. Mr. Oussani produced 159 pounds of silk, and of the finest quality, so the experts at Washington say. Mr. Oussani did not save any eggs this year, but will import new ones next year. He got the best results from eggs bought from the Pasteur Institute in Paris.

Mr. Oussani has calculated that one mulberry tree is worth 31 a season. He has ordered thousands of trees. In all he will have 10,000 trees, and this will mean \$10,000 a year. Mr. Oussani is a man of great means, and he is interested because he believes there is a great field for the silk industry in this country. His own story is very interesting.

Ultimate and complete success of the silk raising industry in American when seientifically and systematically undertaken. The various climates of this wornderfully large country, its uneven formation, its abundance of business resources and accommodations should make it the ideal her of the colton that the world uses. The United States use over one-half of the silk raised in the whole world and produces two-thirds of the cotton that the world uses. The United States use over one-half of the silk raised in the whole world and produces two-thirds of the cotton that the world uses. The United States use over one-half of the silk raised in the whole world and produces word thirds of the cotton that the will have it will make any of the cotton that the world what it was any supplies the world. What the success of silk into the United States is ten years our imports of raw silk alone aggregate more than \$317,000,000, exceeding \$6,000,000 in 1903 alone.

WHAT WE KNOW OF MARS.

Ca raising industry in American when selen-

Our Knowledge of Planet.

We can draw all the geographical configurations, seas, coasts, islands, peninsulas, mouths of rivers or canals of Mars with accuracy; and we can anticipate what district will appear in the lens of the telescope, for the length of the rotation of the planet is known to the hundredth part of a second, declares Camille Flammarion in Harper's Magazine. As the planet turns upon its axis more slowly than ours, the calendar of the inhabitants of Mars is composed of two consecutive years of 668 days and a bisextile one of 609 days.

It is not many years since Mars into the sphere of our observation. And one can also say that there is but a small number of the inhabitants of this world who have observed it in all its details and of these the most experienced to file nor Schiaparelli, director of the observa tory at Milan.

tory at Milan.

The geographical map of the planet Mars has just been made with infinite care by the above-mentioned astronomer. One might really consider it a terrestrial sphere of continents, islands, coasts, pennsulas, guifs waters. Moreover, clouds, rains, inundations, snows, seasons, winters and summers, springs and autumns, prevail as they do here; and the intensity of the seasons is absolutely the same as with us, the inclination of the axis being the same as ours.

us, the inclination of the axis being the same as ours.

Our problem of the habitability of the stars is limited to observing the celestial bolies upon which the conditions are such that organized matter can exist in a durable form.

In the planet Mars the density of a cubic meter of water, earth or any matter is only the seventeenth of what it is here, and the weight is only 3. A kilogram transported to Mars would, therefore, only weigh 3% grains there, and a man or woman weighing 70 kilos would only weigh 3 there. The years are nearly twice as long as our own planet, and the climatological conditions seem much more favorable than they are here.

The conditions necessary to life are, we know, multiform, as the structure of the organic matter is so complicated.

When the values offered are worth more money. We will put on sale Monday morning 597 pairs of light-weight Dress Shoesnot old stock, but this season's up-to-date styles and leathers.

LOT NO. 405.

Ladies' soft fine KidBoot, patent tip, circular vamp and heel foxing, turn sole, Louis XIV heel-2 1-2 to 9, AA to E, lowered from \$4.00



LOT NO. 507.

Ladies' Lace Shoe, imported kid, patent tip, hand-turned sole, high Louis XIV heel-3 to 8, AA to E_ lowered from \$5.00 to.....

LOT NO. 523.

Ladies' Patent Vici-bright top, 3-4 foxed, plain toe, turn sole, Louis XIV heel, lace shoes; 4 to 7, AA to E, lowered 27 50

LOT NO. 415.

Ladies' Patent Vici Dull-Top Button Boot, turn sole, opera leather heel (sizes brok- @?) en but good)—lowered from \$3.50.. DJ.U

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-Bell, Main 1535. Kinlock, D 336.

ELGIN, WALTHAM and HAMPDEN

Zerweck-Frech Jewelry Co., STOP TAKING MEDICINE THE PAMOUS

VAN BEST DEVELOPER Seet on Triol. Thomsende in Dec. Rot One Failure. Het One Roturne

INCHART. WILL POSITIVELY CURE.

Kidney and Liver Disease, Rheumatiam, Sick Headache, Erysipeias, Scrofula, Catarrh, Indi-gestion, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Dyspessia, Blood Poison, Constipation. 12,28,659 people were treated in 1983. 25c. All Druggists. COWBOY LASSOED A DEER.

He Captured Big Buck While in Quest of Foxes.

Susquehanna, Pa., Jan. 21-William Worthing, a former cowboy, now working a farm near Pine Grove, is an unerrin caster of the lasso. The other day he went fox hunting. The dog went up a ravine and Worthing coiled his lasso and awaited and Worthing coiled his lasso and awaited events. Boon the dog began to bark, and instead of the expected fox came a deer on the dead run, with the dog at his heels.

Worthing urged his horse forward, twirled and threw the lasso, and its loop encircled the neck and horns of the hig buck. The buck tried at first to break away and then to gore the horse, and Worthing had a busy time, as he had dropped his gun in the scrimmage. The dog also lent a hand, but it was not until after half an hour's struggle that the buck surrendered and was dispatched.

New Boleber Hotel and Bath. Fireproof. Sulpho-saline tub and Turk-ish baths, for It dies and gentlemen. Open day and night. Fourth and Lucas avenue.

standar of Time Tables It is just sixty-five years ago since George Bradshaw, the Quaker engraver



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and mapmaker of Manchester, In was first inspired to publish his "Time Table." It was a tiny pamphlet bound in green cloth, and was nothing more than a ion of the monthly time tables issued by the seven railway companies then to evistence in England. Of this volume-there are now only four copies in exist-ence, but they are worth their weight in

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